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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

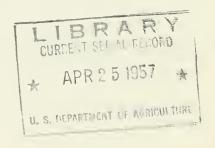
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE WASHINGTON, D.C.

FT 1-57

March 15, 1957

SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAMS FOR THE SALE OF TOBACCO UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1956

This circular gives a summary of the programs for the sale of tobacco under Title I, Public Law 480 from beginning of the program through December 31, 1956. As of the end of fiscal year 1956, 23 agreements had been signed with 16 countries providing for the sale of \$81.4 million worth of U. S. tobacco (about 120.9 million pounds). In fiscal 1955, agreements were signed for the sale of about 54 million pounds as compared to 66 million pounds in fiscal 1956. During the first half of fiscal 1957, 7 new agreements were signed with 6 countries, two of which, India and Republic of China, are new to the program. This brings the grand total to 30 agreements with 18 countries, providing for the sale of \$98.6 million worth of tobacco (about 139.8 million pounds). 1/ The market value and estimated weight of the tobacco included in all agreements signed as of December 31, 1956 are shown in Table I.



As of the issuing date of this publication, two new agreements with Ecuador and Thailand and a supplement to a previous agreement with Italy have been signed; bringing the total to 9 new agreements with 6 countries during fiscal year 1957. The grand total since the beginning of the program is 30 agreements with 18 countries.

Table I. Agreements Signed Under Title I of Public Iaw 480 Providing for the Sale of

U. S. Tobacco as of December 31, 1956 Country Estimated Value Quantity Million Pounds Million Dollars 5.90 Austria 3.50 Brazil .10 .25 1.50 Burma 1.10 .25 Chile .30 2.00 Rep. of China (Taiwan) 1.74 Ecuador 1/ * .32 .20 10.10 Finland 6.00 France 3.67 2.05 India * 6.00 6.00 Indonesia 23.00 15.00 Israel .50 .40 9.80 7.40 Italy 2/ Japan 10.30 7.90 8.87 6.74 Korea Pakistan 5.69 4.87 9.10 6.21 Spain 2.60 Thailand 2.00 United Kingdom 40.00 27.00 Total 98.61 139.75

2/ Since December 31, a supplemental agreement was signed with Italy for \$1.5 million worth of tobacco with an estimated weight of 2.0 million pounds which is not included in Table I.

Since December 31, 1956 an additional agreement was signed with Ecuador for \$480,000 worth of tobacco with an estimated weight of 600,000 pounds which is not included in Table I.

^{3/} Since December 31, an additional agreement was signed with Thailand for \$2.0 million worth of tobacco with an estimated weight of 2.7 million pounds which is not included in Table I.

^{*} Purchase Authorization has not been issued as of date of this publication.

Table II. Tobacco, for Which Agreements Were Signed as of December 31, 1956, and Which Has Not Yet Been Shipped

Country		Value		P	urchase Authorizatio	ons
	:	Million:		:	End of Contracting	:End of Shipping
	:	Dollars:	Number		Period	: Period
	:	:		:		:
Burma	:	•55 :	33-10	:		: March 30, 1957
Rep. of China 1/	:	.43 :	37-07	:	Feb. 28, 1957	: April 30, 1957
France	:	1.40 :	27-02	:	May 31, 1957	: June 29, 1957
Indonesia	:	7.77 :	34-12	:	May 30, 1957	: June 29, 1957
Italy	:	2.00 :	20-10	:	May 31, 1957	: June 29, 1957
Korea	:	2.13 :	24-06		Mar. 30, 1957	: May 31, 1957
Spain	:	2.00 :	17-27		May 31, 1957	: June 29, 1957
	:			:		

^{1/} This agreement's P.A. issued January 25, 1957 but amount is included into Table I total.

The percentage of each type of tobacco shipped under the program as of December 31, 1956, compared with total shipments during previous selected periods, was as follows:

Table III. Percentages of Tobacco by Type Exported Under P.L. 480, With Comparisons

		Flue- cured		Burley		Dark-Fired KyTenn.		Dark-Fired Va.		All Cigar		
1935-39 Average 1947-51 Average 1954-55 Average 1955-56 Average P.L. 480 as of Dec. 31, 1956	:	79.8 83.6 85.0	:	6.7 6.1 5.2	:	11.6 5.1 4.3 4.0	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2.2 1.2 .8 .9	:	.3 2.0 1.1 .8	:	5.2 4.1

Shipments of tobacco under all P.L. 480 programs, as of December 31, 1956, have totaled about 107 million pounds. Table IV indicates United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco under P.L. 480, by types and country of destination, fiscal year 1955, fiscal year 1956, and fiscal year 1957, as of December 31, 1956.

Table IV. United States Exports of Ummanufactured Tobacco Under P.L. 480, by Types and Country Destination, Fiscal Year 1955; Fiscal Year 1956; and Fiscal Year 1957, as of Dec. 31, 1956 1/

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		٦	1,000	Dollars		3,497	243	450	170	ส	5,227	650	7,013	395	5,398	7,827	4,604	3,350	1,243	4,174	2,001	26,998		73,450
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		8	: 1,000	Poun	••	••	••	••	••	••	α 	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••		2
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	All Cigar	Leaf	1,000	ounds		584	다													73			-	478
		rer:	1,000,1	lars:P	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	 †	••	••		#
		Green River	1,000,1	Dollars: Pounds Dollars: Pounds Dollars: Pounds Dollars: Pounds																15				77
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t)		Maryland	1,000	ounds																532				232
(Declared Weight)	eq :		1,000	Dollars: Pounds	••	176:	••	••	••	••	 없	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••		
lared	Dark-Fired	Virginia				25 					2													707
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	Dark-Fired	KyT	7,000	Dollars: Pounds Dollars: Pounds Dol		550			-		273	•	115		3,432					9 <u>4</u> 7			ć	1,291
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		Burley	00		,	9			52	92	229		φ <u>†</u>											
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		පි				Austria	Brazil	Burma	Chile	Ecuador	Finland	France	Indor	Israel	Italy	Japan	Korea	Pakistan	Rep.	Spain	Thailand	Unite		

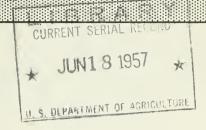
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE WASHINGTON, D.C.



FT 2-57

May 23, 1957

INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO TRADE--1956

Free-world exports of unmanufactured tobacco during calendar 1956 reached a record level of 1,412 million pounds. This was slightly larger than the 1,391 million exported in 1955 and 36 percent above the prewar (1935-39) average. (In order to make valid comparisons, the export trade of countries now in the Soviet bloc--which is available for prewar years, but not most of the postwar period--has been excluded from the analysis.)

The trend in world exports of unmanufactured tobacco is definitely toward light cigarette types. Last year, flue-cured accounted for somewhat more than one-half the total. Oriental leaf was in second place. Light cigarette leaf--flue-cured, Burley, other light air-cured, and oriental--made up more than 75 percent of total world exports. This is just the reverse of the period immediately prior to the first world war when dark tobaccos accounted for 75 percent. This trend reflects the growing world demand for cigarettes made from light leaf.

Principal Exporting Countries

United States.--Total U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco last year were 510 million pounds (export weight)--down 5.5 percent from 1955. Although the United States remained the world's largest exporter in 1956, its share in world exports declined to 36.1 percent from 38.8 percent in 1955.

Flue-cured exports were about 8 percent below those for 1955, due chiefly to a sharp drop in movement to the United Kingdom, the Philippine Republic, Australia, Japan, and Ireland. These decreases more than offset larger exports of flue-cured to West Germany, Indonesia, Austria, the Netherlands, and Sweden. U. S. exports of Burley, Black Fat, and cigar wrapper were lower than in 1955. Increases occurred in fire-cured and dark air-cured. Exports of Maryland, at 12.1 million pounds, were the largest since 1927.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland.--Exports from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland during 1956 totaled 165 million pounds, a record high. This was about one-third larger than the 124 million pounds shipped out in 1955. Flue-cured made up 84 percent of the total in 1956, with fire-cured accounting for most of the remainder. British Commonwealth countries took about 75 percent of the Federation's exports last year with the United Kingdom accounting for 88 million pounds--substantially more than that country purchased in 1955. Western European countries continued as major import outlets for the Federation's tobacco in 1956. Combined shipments to the Netherlands, West Germany, Belgium, Denmark, and Sweden amounted to about 27 million pounds--mostly flue-cured.

Turkey.--Exports from Turkey (all oriental leaf) totaled 129.5 million pounds last year, slightly lower than for 1955. The United States was the largest market, taking 47 million pounds, or more than one-third of the total. Other principal markets in 1956 included West Germany, East Germany (Soviet-occupied), Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, and France. Combined exports to the Soviet bloc countries amounted to nearly 35 million pounds last year.

Greece.--Greek exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1956, totalling 110 million pounds, were about 10 percent lower than for 1955. West Germany, which took 35 million pounds of Greek tobacco in 1956, was the largest market. The United States, with nearly 21 million, was in second position as a customer for Greek leaf. Western European countries took most of the balance.

India.--Tobacco exports from India in calendar 1956 totaled about 100 million pounds, largely flue-cured. British Commonwealth countries provided the largest market, with the United Kingdom accounting for about one-third of the total. Exports to Communist China in 1956 amounted to about 30 million pounds.

Brazil.--Leaf exports from Brazil in 1956 were up about 10 percent from 1955--67 million pounds compared with 60.5 million. Exports are believed to consist mainly of dark leaf for use in cigars and dark cigarettes. Countries in Western Europe provided the market for most of Brazil's export leaf. West Germany and the Netherlands, together, accounted for more than 27 million pounds in 1956. Spain, with 8.5 million pounds, ranked third. Denmark, France, Italy, Switzerland, Algeria, and Uruguay each purchased more than 3 million pounds of Brazilian tobacco in 1956.

Cuba. -- At 47 million pounds, Cuba's 1956 exports were slightly smaller than those for 1955. The United States remained the principal market for Cuban leaf, taking 26 million pounds, or 55 percent of total exports. Spain, as usual, ranked second as a market for Cuban leaf in 1956. Other important purchasers included the Netherlands, Uruguay, West Germany, and the Canary Islands.

Yugoslavia.--Exports amounted to about 41 million pounds last year, of which about two-thirds consisted of oriental and semi-oriental varieties. Reports indicate that Communist China was the largest export outlet for Yugoslav leaf in 1956, with France, the Soviet Union, the United States, and Italy also important purchasers.

Canada.--Exports of Canadian leaf tobacco, largely flue-cured, totaled 30 million pounds last year--about one-third less than the 1955 record high of 48 million. Lower exports to the United Kingdom and Australia accounted for most of the decline. Total shipments to continental Europe, however, were about twice the 1955 level. This was chiefly the result of increased movement to West Germany and the Netherlands.

Italy.--Italian exports of leaf tobacco in 1956 totaled 26 million pounds--slightly more than in 1955. Countries purchasing more Italian leaf last year included France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the Soviet Union, and the United States.

Philippine Republic.--Philippine exports of unmanufactured tobacco, at about 23 million pounds in 1956, were larger than those of the previous year but well below the prewar (1935-39) average. Spain, which took nearly 13 million pounds last year, was the principal market, with the United States in second position. Other leading importers of Philippine leaf included Belgium, French Africa, and the Netherlands.

Other Exporters. -- The Dominican Republic's exports were slightly larger than in 1955. Thailand moved a record quantity into export channels last year -- 10 million pounds -- all low-grade flue-cured. Colombian exports also reached a record high in 1956.

Principal Importing Countries

United Kingdom.--As usual, the United Kingdom was in first position as a tobacco-importing country in 1956. Its takings, however, at 318 million pounds were about 7 percent below those for 1955. A substantial drop in imports from the United States and Canada was not offset by sharply increased purchases from India and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

West Germany. -- West Germany ranked next to the United Kingdom as a tobacco importer last year. Duty-paid imports totaled about 155 million pounds -- up 4 percent from 1955. Most of the increase was accounted for by larger purchases of U. S. leaf. Imports of oriental tobacco from Greece and Turkey, combined, were 4 percent lower than in 1955.

United States.--The United States purchased nearly 121 million pounds from abroad in 1956, chiefly oriental leaf from Turkey and Greece and cigar filler from Cuba and the Philippine Republic. The oriental leaf is used chiefly for blending with domestic leaf in the manufacture of cigarettes.

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	Imports	1,000 pounds	: 414,1	: ਜ਼ਰੂ ਜ਼ਰੂ ਜ਼ਰੂ ਜ਼ਰੂ ਜ਼ਰੂ ਜ਼ਰੂ ਜ਼ਰੂ ਜ਼ਰੂ	 547 7	855 :	432	120,738	16,713 : 47,049 :7/	• •• ••	13,779:1 11,290:1 98,341	• •• ••	14,350 87,994 17/	11.070, LL	35,629: 19,919:T	311,654 : 1/	72 : 97		1,776 1,779 : 577 :		12,972	3,085	12,560:	5,052 : 78,359 :
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Average 1945-49	Exports : In	1,000 pounds po	17,052		3,851 :	197 : 1- 513 548 :	32,649 : 38,524 :5/	606,121	1,5 1,5 / 1,6 / 1,5 /	. : :5/	: : : 777?	• •• ••	2,080,2		:	. 669,4	17,867:		(4,987	105,371:	1,209	61,615	5,970 :5/	189,474 :
39	rts	1,000 pounds po	4,317 :			175 :		76,622	16,954 : 39,900 : <u>5/</u> Z	20,768 : 20,706 :5/	12, 292 : 7, 754 : 58, 716 :	204,644 :	5,253:5/ 67,349:5/ Z	18,404	30,979 : 14,829 :5/	15,795 : 269,262 :5/ J	819,714	, , , , , ,	75. 21.) 11. 21.)	1,200:	20,013 2,718 3,13	4,791	2,765 :5/	3,405 : 93,183 :
Average 1935-39	Exports Im	1,000 pounds po	16,492		1,894:		27,712 : 13,652 :	480,762:	1,424:5/	064	394 15 15 15 15 15 15		12,927 : 3,249 :	75: 641	153:	5,996	218,650 :		(2,762 ::	75,490 : 2,086 :	20,294	43,500 :	101,176 : 37,357 :	302,294 :
	Continent and Country : Exg		Canada 2/	El Salvador	Guaremala. Hondures 4/	Niceregue	blic		Austria		Ireland	Germany 10/ Greece	HungeryItaly	Poland	Spain	/L	Yugoslavia		Syria	Turkey	Indochina	India 13/	Republic	

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1,474 67,000 3/ 5,000 8/ 5/ 5/ 5/ 5/ 5/ 5/ 5/ 5/ 5/ 5/ 5/ 5/ 5/	30,900 :6/ 150 :39/ 150 :39/ 10,950 :10/ 1,000 :3/ 209,854 :8/	249:
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16,878 : 772 : 393 : 172 : 138 : 202 : 212 : 3,051 : 2,1818 : 21,8	7,482 3,981 1,982 1,983 2,919 13,014 1,471 1,471 3,100	11000
180: 71,073: 5,472:5/ 7,747: 8/	24, 979 : 2/ 	114 : 113 : 227 : 227 : 227 :
South America: Argentina. Brail. British Gulana. Chile. Colombia. Perguay. Peru. Surinam. Uruguay.	Africa: Algeria. Algeria. French Morocco. Belgian Congo. Tunisia. Nigeria. Exypt. Gold Coast. Madagascar. Federation of Rhodesia. and Nyasaland. Union of South Africa.	Oceania: Australia 15

Prepared or estimated from official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches, office research, and other information.

France.—Imports of unmanufactured tobacco into France in 1956, at 76.5 million pounds, were nearly 10 million pounds less than 1955.

Algeria, with nearly 20 million pounds, was the most important supplier. Most of the decline occurred in imports from the United States, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, and Turkey. Increased purchases from Greece and Yugoslavia were noted.

Netherlands.--Dutch gross imports of unmanufactured tobacco (direct imports and withdrawals from bond) during 1956 totaled 71 million pounds--about 10 percent larger than for 1955. Most of the increase occurred in cigarette tobaccos, excluding oriental varieties. Imports from the United States were somewhat larger than in 1955, mainly due to increases in flue-cured, Burley, and cigar leaf. Imports of non-U. S. flue-cured, principally from Rhodesia, India, Canada, Thailand, and Communist China, were 2 million pounds larger than in 1955.

Belgium-Luxembourg. -- Tobacco imports into Belgium-Luxembourg totaled 50 million pounds last year--slightly more than in 1955. The quantity imported from the United States was about the same in both years, a little more than 20 million pounds. Imports of Rhodesian leaf, mostly flue-cured, rose from 1.6 million pounds in 1955 to 2.6 million last year. India supplied nearly 3 million pounds of leaf in both 1955 and 1956. Imports of Oriental tobacco--mostly of Turkish, Greek, and Bulgarian origin--remained about the same as for 1955.

Australia.—Australian imports of tobacco in 1956 amounted to about 37 million pounds, compared with the record high of nearly 52 million in 1955. Leaf purchases from all principal sources of supply were substantially below the 1955 levels. The drop reflected the large stock accumulation in 1955 as well as import restrictions imposed in late 1955 and early 1956. The United States continued as a major source of imports, supplying 72 percent of the total. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with 8 million pounds, ranked second and Canada, with nearly 2 million pounds, third.

Austria.—Imports of leaf tobacco at 31 million pounds were nearly 50 percent larger than those for 1955. The United States accounted for 37 percent in 1956, compared with 32 percent the previous year. Imports from Greece increased sharply last year. Purchases from Brazil, Hungary, Yugoslavia, India, and the Dominican Republic were also larger than those for 1955, while imports from Rhodesia declined significantly.

Denmark.--Danish duty-paid tobacco imports rose sharply in 1956, amounting to nearly 27 million pounds, compared with 21 million in 1955. Imports of U. S. leaf were nearly 4 million pounds larger last year than in the previous year. Representatives of the Danish tobacco industry, however, state that the rise in imports does not signify any increase in purchases. It was the result of manufacturers accumulating large quantities of leaf in Danish free-ports and clearing it through customs in 1956 to build up factory stocks.

Switzerland. -- Duty-paid imports of unmanufactured tobacco indicate that Swiss factory usings of cigarette leaf increased in 1956. Imports totaled nearly 27 million pounds, of which 16.7 million was for use in cigarettes and cigarette tobacco. Cigarette tobaccos were supplied primarily by the United States, Turkey, Greece, Italy, and Brazil.

Sweden.--Imports rose to 19 million pounds, compared with 16.6 in 1955. Imports from the United States, which accounted for 66 percent of Swedish leaf imports last year, were about .5 million pounds larger than in 1955. Increased imports were noted from all other major suppliers including Brazil, Greece, Turkey, and Italy. A drop occurred in imports from Rhodesia.

Countries in Western Europe (including the United Kingdom) imported a total of 886 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco in 1956. This represented 72 percent of total free-world imports.

Imports for the countries reported in the accompanying table are consistently smaller than exports for a number of reasons: (1) Some quantities of tobacco may appear twice in world export, i.e., as exports from country of growth and as re-exports from the country of original destination; (2) free-world exports to Soviet bloc countries do not appear as imports into the bloc since import trade figures for these countries are not available; (3) a number of small countries whose imports materially exceed exports are not included in the table.

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Official Business